

Plea for the Babies

In a previous article on the milk supply, I mentioned some of the great sources of danger from the milk. I called attention to the ill results which may follow the feeding of cow's milk to babies and I alluded to the necessity of giving the child the mother's own milk. In a recent copy of a report sent me by an official of one of the sanitary departments of Salt Lake City, I notice that one out of every ten children, which are born there, die before they are a year old, while 14 per cent die before they reach 5 years of age. Of the total death rate, according to this report, over 25 per cent are children under 5 years of age. These are no mean startling facts. I can see why the child death rate would be high in a city like Chicago or New York, where, in many cases, the child or the mother rarely see a clear sky and never get a chance to breathe air uncontaminated by the smoke and dust of a big city. I can see why this should be where the mothers are compelled to work for a living and where the child is reared in a dark room, surrounded by filth and equal. These things you can expect in the dirty and unhealthy surroundings of the Ghetto, where whole families crowd together in a room and close out the air to keep in the heat; but to see such statistics from a city whose air is brought fresh from the mountain peaks, whose sky rivals that of sunny Italy and whose atmosphere is so clear that mountains miles away tempt the stranger to climb their towering summits, almost makes me shudder.

It would be still more interesting had my friend informed me how many of these little ones were breast fed and how many were bottle fed. It would be interesting, too, to know the status in life of the parents of these little ones that we might get an insight into the predisposing causes of their untimely deaths. Were this information at hand, we would have a better idea of how to get at the problem. To many of us statistics are cold figures of little worth; but, to him who can interpret them, they offer a wonderful field of investigation and research which bring valuable information to light and aid in the solution of life's problems. The necessity of their being kept and the need of their being placed before the people in a form which they can understand, I think is apparent from what has already been said. I mention this so that more interest will be devoted to this subject by newspapers which should digest the health reports and give them to the people in a clear, concise manner.

DUE TO CARELESSNESS.

It is a well known fact that early death rate among children is due to a number of causes, the principal one being ill health of the parents, lack of nourishment of both mother and child or to the improper feeding of the child itself. In many cases, nature has been kind to the race by depriving many of those whose body is torn down with disease of the privilege of having children. Unfortunately, however, there are some sick parents who do have children and these children quite frequently are so handicapped that they die young. These cases, however, are few. Most of the infant mortality is due to carelessness, for which the parents are themselves responsible. True, the parents may be ignorant of this fact; but in the courts of nature, we are controlled by natural law and according to the law of nature ignorance is no excuse.

It is manifest that gastro intestinal disease, causing as it does one-third to one-half of all infant deaths, under 1 year of age, is the one single factor determining infant mortality. Further investigation has demonstrated the significant fact that 75 to 85 per cent of all infants who die of diarrhea are artificially fed. In Paris, Planchon made a careful study of infant mortality. He found that the diarrheal death rate in breast-fed children varies from a minimum of 2 per thousand in winter to a maximum of but 20 per thousand in summer. The diarrheal death rate of the artificially fed infants fluctuates from a minimum of 12 per thousand in winter to a maximum of 158 per thousand in summer. In Paris during the four summer months of 1897, 2,840 infants under 1 year died. Of these, 1,470 or 51.7 per cent died of diarrhea. Of those who died of diarrhea, only 138 were breast fed, and 1,331, or over 90 per cent were artificially fed.

A careful consideration of these figures will show, I think, that many of the infants who are now sacrificed could be saved. It may mean that the mother will have to give up some of her social affairs, but a woman who cares more for the frivolity of the club than the love and care of the child is not a fit person to have children, anyhow. If we add to this list of deaths the number of children who survive the ill treatment but still suffer from the

ill effects in the form of indigestion, etc., we shall see that the necessity for giving this subject more earnest thought is of very great importance.

COW'S MILK.

As I pointed out in a previous paper, cow's milk which is usually used as a substitute for woman's milk, is very likely to contain bacteria. Even though the milk be heated so as to kill the active bacteria, one is not sure that the spores are all killed and even though these may be destroyed, unless the milk is quickly consumed after the heating, bacteria may enter it from the air and produce toxic substances. Heating the milk may complicate matters in another direction. Although the lumps of fat may separate largely, individual fat globules coalesce. This renders the fat globules coarser in nature and the emulsification of fat, if not more difficult, certainly more coarse and hence less digestible. On the chemical side, the curd coagulates slower and, since coagulation is the initial step in digestion, the digestibility of the curd is impaired. Soluble calcium salts are rendered insoluble. The lactalbumen is mostly precipitated by boiling and hardly we have the appearance and taste of cooked milk which are extremely distasteful to some people. All this trouble may be avoided by giving the child the breast.

Chemically, cow's milk and human milk are very different. Good cow's milk averages 1.00 per cent of fat, 3.50 per cent protein, .75 per cent salts, 4.50 per cent sugar, and 87.25 per cent water. Woman's milk contains about 4 per cent fat, 1.5 per cent protein, .50 per cent sugar, .2 per cent salts, and 87.20 water. It will be readily seen that relative proportions of these substances in woman's milk and cow's milk are very different. This is, however, not all. The cow's milk contains a greater amount of volatile fatty acids than human milk. The proteins are also very different. In cow's milk, we have just about twice the quantity of proteins as are found in woman's milk. The reason for this is obvious. The proteins drawn upon in cell formation. In order to grow, these substances must make up a certain portion of their diet. Since the calf grows twice as fast as the child, it is essential that it have twice the amount of proteins. The proteins in cow's milk is also of a different composition than in woman's. Under the action of the coagulating ferments the protein in cow's milk forms a large curd in the stomach of a calf, while the protein in human milk under the action of the ferments forms a soft flocculent curd and is much more easily digested by the child.

Without going further into the chemistry of milk, it will be readily seen that cow's milk is a very poor substitute for human milk at best, and a substitute which any healthy mother should be ashamed to make.

In the light of modern investigation, wherein it is being shown that the kind and amount of food has such an important effect in influencing the future development and fate of animals, it seems to me that it is time for every woman to think over these things and see if she is not responsible to a certain extent for this infant mortality. It has been determined that the chances of a newborn child surviving a week are less than a man of 90 living a year. For this condition women are responsible. It may be thoughtlessness which causes women to wean their babies as soon as possible. It may be the mother's social position which influences the action. It may be a firm belief that the mother can not properly nurse the child. If the latter, she should consult a physician; if the former, she should blush for shame.

In conclusion, is it not well for us, while decrying race suicide, to raise our voices in behalf of the infants already born, and try to save those we are now sacrificing? The preaching against race suicide is good; but it seems to me of greater importance that we attend to the problem of infant mortality first. The mother bird risks its life for its young, the cow worries day and night for its calf, the wildest animal defends with its last breath its offspring; can it be possible that woman alone will allow herself to lose this motherly instinct? It is high time that we make a plea for the infants. It is our duty to raise our voices against their wholesale sacrifice.

HOW SPIRITUALISTS MAKE TABLES MOVE

Levitating or tipping the table is another exhibition of "psychic force" that is always watched with interest, and yet there are scores of means by which these results may be obtained fraudulently. In fact, apparatus manufactured for this express purpose may be procured from the established dealers in such articles, for the old-fashioned method of lifting the table with hand or knee is now considered as far too primitive a trick to be worked effectively. When the table is either very small or very light, the medium uses a little rubber "sucker," but when it is a large or heavy table, as is to be levitated the services of an accomplice are usually employed.

Thus, an example of these ruses, both the medium and his assistant wear a stout leather band strapped to

their wrists under the cuffs. Attached to this is an iron rod which extends about an inch beyond the leather band. To lift the table, therefore, it is only necessary that the projecting portion of the piece of iron should be slipped beneath it, and the table, by means of the grip can be obtained that will permit of the table being moved in all directions without the slightest danger of detection by ordinary inspection.

Still another method that Mr. Carrington describes, requires that both the medium and his accomplice shall be supplied with a stout leather strap. In this case the strap goes around the neck under the clothing and attached to the lower end is a strong hook, which can be brought into requisition as needed. When the table has been extinguished the two operators slip the hook from its place of concealment, attach it to the under side of the table, and when they straighten or stand up even the heaviest piece of furniture can be levitated with comparative little difficulty. John R. Meader in Bohemian Magazine.

CAUGHT IN THE RAIN.

Then a cold and a cough—let it run on—get pneumonia or consumption that's all. No matter how you get your cough don't neglect it—take Ballard's Horehound Syrup. The sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary diseases of young and old. Sold by Z. C. M. J. Drug Store, 112 and 114 South Main Street.

TURKISH SCAMMONY TRADE.

The Culture and Export of a Pharmaceutical Drug.

Consul General Ernest L. Harris supplies the following description of the scammony industry in the Smyrna district of Turkey:

Scammony is a plant which thrives in the soil and climate of Asia Minor. The leaves are triangular in shape and produce little flowers of a pale yellow color. Scammony gum is extracted by means of crushing the roots of the plant between the fingers of the hand, and prepared for this purpose, with grooves cut in different places in order to permit the sap to drip away and be collected in little clay cups. This primitive method is in use throughout the Vilayet or Province of Smyrna. The fluid, after being dried in the lat, forms

a dark-gray substance which is soluble in alcohol. Its composition is from 60 to 90 per cent resin, the other parts being about equally divided between starch, salts, calcium, and magnesium. Scammony is used in pharmaceutical purposes, principally in the preparation of purgatives.

The scammony trade of Smyrna has practically been monopolized by one concern. The annual exports amount to about 5,500 pounds, the principal buyers being Italy, France and England. Most of it is sent by parcels post through the various postoffices in Smyrna.

In former years it was a custom of the peasants to adulterate scammony, when in a liquid state, with wax and even mud. This practice, however, has been obtained by analyzing all the scammony on the market. Smyrna scammony, or Aleppo scammony, as it is sometimes called, sells at from \$1 to \$5 per pound.

HOUSE OF CECIL IN POLICE COURT

The historic house of Cecil has just come into the limelight in an unusual fashion. Recently there has been a good deal of rowdiness at Oxford, undergraduates and police having frequent clashes, usually with disastrous results to the former. Usually the variety "rage," as they are called, attract no attention outside the limits of the town itself, but matters have gone so far of late that there has been newspaper discussion of the situation.

One correspondent suggested that the police magistrates should order that the undergraduate offenders should be biered in order to keep their youthful ebullience within due bounds, while another correspondent, Rev. Lord William Cecil of Hatfield, wrote to the Times arguing that the contact of "high-spirited young gentlemen" with "clumsy, lower-class policemen" was bad for the high ideals which the university imparts to its students. Lord William also protested against "innocent and pure youth being dragged into the police court, with all its concomitant degradation and publicity."

A curious sequel is the announcement that Randle William Gascoigne Cecil, eldest son of Rev. Lord William Cecil, has been "sent down" by the Oxford university authorities, having been found by policemen throwing stones at the windows of Balliol college in the small hours of the morning. He was handed over by the police to the various city protectors, and was dealt with according to the varsity regulations. "Sent down" is a euphemism for expulsion.—Dispatch to the New York Times.



THE COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSIONERS.

In an effort to uplift the farmer and the rustic in general, President Roosevelt has created a country life commission, with Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell university as chairman. The members from left to right are E. W. Allen, Gifford Pinchot, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Henry Wallace and Prof. Bailey.

comitant degradation and publicity."

university authorities, having been found by policemen throwing stones at the windows of Balliol college in the small hours of the morning. He was handed over by the police to the various

Art needlework classes renewed

Beginning this week, Madam Nilsson will conduct her classes in embroidery and fine needlework Tuesday and Friday mornings and afternoons.

All materials purchased in our art section will entitle purchaser to free lessons on same.

Walker's

CORNER 3rd SO. AND MAIN

Phones: Independent, 27 Bell—EXCHANGE 22
Call all departments.

Beautiful cushion covers special

A large assortment of handsome designs all stamped and ready for working—Designed to sell at 75c each—Choose Monday and while they last at only 35c

Art section—East aisle.



Another week of the great white event

Another opportunity to save on your summer lingerie

So great has been the response and so enthusiastic have been the customers who visited us during the January white sale that we have decided to extend it six more days.

Of all white sales this has been our greatest—it has outclassed them all in every respect—not only in the excellence of quality, lowness of prices and greatness of quantities, but in actual sales made during the week. It has set a new mark and one that will be hard to surpass.

To make the second week even more interesting, many late arrivals, which came the latter part of the week, were saved and marked exceedingly low to interest those who came the first week.

Notwithstanding the remarkable volume of business done—the splendid additions to the lines and the lower reductions will make the second week just as great as the first and the offers and assortments will be just as enticing.

The new way of conducting an undermuslin sale was even more successful than we anticipated. People were quick to grasp the idea and responded generously; every piece of muslin was marked as close as possible and the result was that prices quoted were even lower than they would have been at the ordinary 25 per cent. reduction. A cleaner, quicker and more satisfactory selling was the result, and no one disappointed. The quantity was so great and the variety so well selected that the second week will offer just as attractive selection as the first—the values are so obvious that to see is to purchase.

Lace curtain offers

Four quoted here to show the importance of buying now.

Two handsome patterns, worth \$4.65 the pair **\$3.50**
Two beautiful designs worth \$6.00 the pair **\$4.25**
Beautiful Irish points worth \$6.75 the pair **\$4.00**
Another line of Irish points worth \$8.00 the pair **\$5.75**

First floor—Annes.

Additional linen and white wash fabric offers for the second week

25c India linens—the yard 20c	30c Reliance cloth—the yard 25c
30c Persian lawns—the yard 25c	10c bleached muslin—the yard, 7 1-2c
50c Persian lawns—the yard 40c	\$2.50 long cloth—12 yard piece . \$2.00
25c plain nainsooks—the yard 20c	\$3.00 long cloth—12 yard piece . \$2.50
Or \$1.75 for 10 yard piece.	
45 by 36 hemmed pillow cases—15c quality—special 12 1-2c	
45 by 36 hemmed pillow cases—20c quality—special 15c	
45 by 36 hemmed pillow cases—25c quality—special 20c	
45 by 36 hemstitched pillow cases—22c quality 17 1-2c	
72 by 90 hemmed sheets—50c quality—special 40c	
81 by 90 hemmed sheets—79c quality—special 69c	
The famous Pineapple tissue; 2,000 yards—Opening price 25c	Fine dress linens—all colors—36 inches wide—Opening price 35c
the yard 25c	the yard 35c

Elegant ribbons

Two splendid assortments sacrificed to close

One assortment consists of elegant 5 inch warp prints in rich color effects and new designs—splendid value at 75c the yard. Special to close **50c**

Our entire line of elegant 6, 9 and 10 inch warp prints in the richest designs and colorings ever shown here—Values \$1.50 to \$2.50 the yard. To close, you select at only **\$1.25**

Center aisle—Main store.

All the beautiful embroideries left in the 45c and 33c lots, values to \$2.50 the yard, no reserve, every yard to go; select while they last, at the yard . . . **30c**

This is a whizzer and they'll go a whizzing—by Monday noon there'll be few of them left. Every beautiful design included—all on dainty sheer Swisses. The greatest embroidery offer ever made in Salt Lake City. Choose, to close, at the yard, 30c

THE beautiful exhibit of new white and colored embroideries in our corner window will be a revelation to lovers of the beautiful. Nowhere in the country will this selection be surpassed. Just come and see what we have brought to Salt Lake—worth a special trip down town—and many other beautiful pieces to show in the department.



WIDOW OF HAINS BROTHERS' VICTIM.

Mrs. Annis is here shown as she appeared on the witness stand at the trial of Thornton Jenkins Hains, accused of being an accessory to the murder of her husband, William E. Annis, who was shot to death by Capt. Peter J. Hains. Capt. Hains is now in a state of collapse, and the date for his trial is yet uncertain.